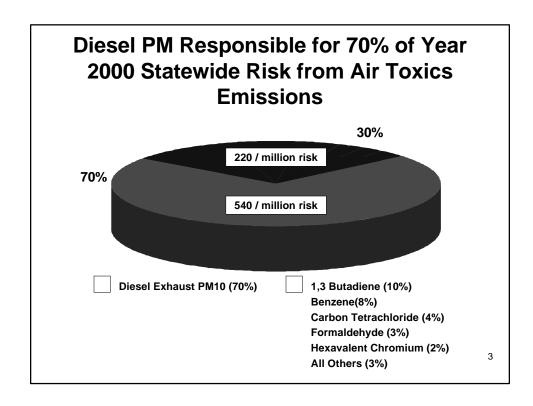
Diesel Risk Reduction Plan





Why should we reduce emissions from diesel-fueled engines?

- Diesel emissions are a significant health concern
- Public exposure and risks are very high
- Effective diesel emissions controls are readily available



Emissions

- 1,250,000 vehicles and engines
- **■** Mobile
 - ◆ on-road (trucks, buses) 690,000
 - off-road (construction equipment) -550,000
 - + includes portable equipment 50,000
- **■** Stationary
 - ◆ power, pumping, production 16,000
- Total diesel PM emissions 25,000 TPY

Effective Reduction Options are Readily Available

- Diesel traps are effective for both new and existing engines
- Alternative technologies
 - ◆ electrification
 - ◆ fuel cells
- Alternative fuels
 - ◆ CNG, LNG, LPG, dual-fuel
- Alternative diesel formulations/additives
- **■** Engine modifications

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The Diesel Risk Reduction Plan

- Reduce emissions from *new* mobile, portable, and stationary engines
- Reduce emissions from *existing* mobile, portable, and stationary engines
 - ◆ retrofit where economically reasonable
- Provide very low-sulfur diesel fuel (15ppm) for diesel traps
- Undertake demonstration programs; develop incentive programs
- Work with stakeholders and International Retrofit Advisory Committee

Control Measures

- Mobile on-road and off-road engines
- **■** Stationary and portable engines
- **■** Fuel requirements
- Requires federal action for some categories
- Adoption beginning in 2002







Mobile Source Measures

- Lower new engine standards for on- and off-road vehicles
- Retrofit of existing on- and off-road vehicles when makes sense
- Control of in-use emissions for on- and off-road vehicles
- Pleasure craft standards and test procedures for HDV certification
- **■** Implementation (2002 -2008)



Stationary and Portable Engine Measures

■ Address both new and existing engines

 Address emergency/standby, industrial, agricultural, and portable engines

■ Implementation between 2002-2005

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Fuel Measure

- Very low-sulfur CARB diesel fuel (15 ppm)
- Full implementation by 2006
- Provide for early introduction of very low-sulfur CARB diesel for selected

applications



Federal Action Is Critical

- **■** Locomotives
- Commercial marine vessels
- New farm and construction equipment <175 hp



- New heavy-duty vehicle standards
- **■** Low-sulfur fuel specifications

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Reductions from Existing Engine Retrofits are Critical

- In 2010, 85% of the reductions come from retrofit of existing engines
- "Retrofits" include add-on controls, replacement, and use restrictions for older engines

Our Approach for Control of Existing Engines

- Must be sensible in determining which existing engines should be retrofitted
- Must be economically reasonable
- Numerous demonstration projects planned
- Develop voluntary and incentive-based programs

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International Retrofit Advisory Committee

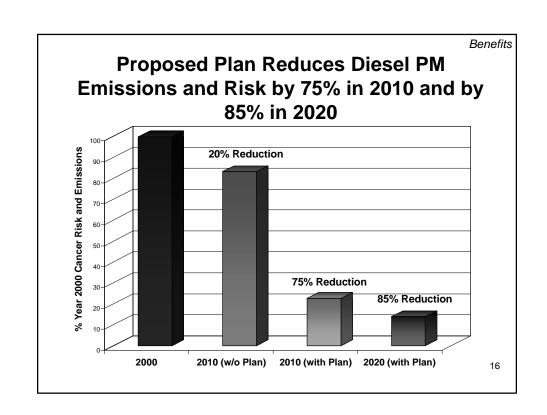
- Advises ARB on feasible and effective ways of implementing retrofits
- 40 technical experts and stakeholders
- Engine manufacturers, control manufacturers, fleet operators, diesel fuel suppliers, construction, agriculture, academia, environmental organizations, air pollution control districts, and U.S. EPA

Benefits of Plan



- Significantly reduces diesel PM emissions
- 75% reduction in potential cancer risks by 2010, 85% by 2020 (see next slide)
- Decrease in noncancer health effects (asthma, bronchitis)
- **■** Improve visibility
- Reduce "soiling"





Cost of Controls

- **■** Sensitive to the economic impacts
- Costs comparable to other major ARB programs
- Conduct detailed cost analysis as measures are developed
- **■** Develop incentive-based programs

